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## ROBERT TOWN EXTRACTS.

### THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(From the *Hobart Town Advertiser*, April 21.)  
By the *John Renwick*, intelligence of great importance to the colony has reached us, but until we could do so in an authentic form we hesitated to lay it before our readers. Many reports have been in circulation since her arrival, most of which, notwithstanding their details being in the best style of that fiction, named a lie with circumstances. Not being in possession of the gift of prescience nor even able to exercise the faculty of seeing passing events at 16,000 miles off, we cannot positively assert more than what has taken place up to the sailing of the last vessel, but up to that time our readers may rely upon our information as authentic.

There was not the slightest idea of any change in the government of this colony at the time of the sailing of the *John Renwick*. Whatever may have been the reports sent about the subject, in this colony they were not only untrue but known to be so.

Great and important changes are to be made in the probation department, many of them founded on the suggestion of Sir John Franklin, sent home in 1829, others in accordance with regulations now being carried into effect by anticipation. A Controller of Convict Discipline will be sent out from England, whose office will probably be quite distinct from the Colonial Department, and who will communicate directly with the Governor. Norfolk Island is to be attached to this department, and a Superintendent sent from England, to maintain Macaoche's system, in all likelihood, obtain a further and a fair trial in some situation detached from the penal colonies. Much interest was made at home to obtain the office of Controller for Captain Forster, but Lord Stanley considers it safer to entrust a system which involved so many changes to a responsible person chosen at home.

A large steamer was represented by His Excellency to be an absolutely necessary addition to the colonial marine. In compliance with his requisition, one of large size and great power will be sent home and placed at his disposal.

Captain Booth's services in the discipline and control of the penal settlement of Port Arthur have, have met a most gratifying reward in being fully appreciated proportionately to their merits by the proper authorities at home.

We announced a considerable change to take place in the management of female prisoners, no more to be assigned from the ship, but all must undergo a short probation, previous to being placed in private service; the difficulty of controlling them effectually, has long been complained of, but it is hoped that this will now be remedied by complete separation from the more contaminated. We were told that the new system will owe the points of its improvement to the utility to the suggestion contained in a correspondence between Lady Franklin and Mrs. Fry. Her indignity has, since her arrival in the colony manifested the utmost anxiety to ameliorate the condition of these unhappy women by the only means which promises radical success, impressing on them the misery of vice, the comfort of correct conduct.

The present Post Office regulations have come under the notice of the home authorities. Though a favourite scheme of Capt. Montagu, and one exposed with so much earnestness, and assurance of its advantages, that it prevailed, though with difficulty, on the better judgment of Sir John Franklin to give it a trial, we ever thought that it did little credit to his knowledge of what was necessary for the colony. We are of opinion that a very extensive modification of the present system will be effected.

The dismissal of Captain Cheyne has been confirmed.

The appointment of Mr. Kerne to a seat in the Legislative Council has been received and ratified.

The despatch containing Mr. Gregson's appointment, which did not leave this until October, had not reached the Colonial Office.

## MARKETS.

**NEW WHARF MARKET, HOBART TOWN.**  
Wheat, 4s. 8d. to 5s. per bushel; Fallow's prolific ditto, 10s. to 15s. per bushel; (Oats), 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; Barley (Cape), 3s. to 4s.; ditto (English), 3s. to 3s. 6d.; onions, 12s. per cwt.; straw, 2s. ditto; hay, 10s. per ton; tallow, 2s. ditto, pressed, 2s. 10s. per ditto; tallow, 2s. to 2s. 12s. 10s. per ditto; grass seed, 10s. to 12s.; chaff, 1s. per three-bushel bag.  
Flour, (first quality), 4s. 1s. to 4s. 1s. per ton; ditto, (second ditto), 4s. 1s. to 4s. 1s. per ton; bran, 1s. 4d. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 6d. ditto.

Port Arthur cattle, 11s. 3d. to 13s. 3d. per ton; Sydney ditto, 4s. 2d. ditto; Cornish's prolific ditto, 10s. to 15s. per bushel; (Oats), 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; Barley (Cape), 3s. to 4s.; ditto (English), 3s. to 3s. 6d.; onions, 12s. per cwt.; straw, 2s. ditto; hay, 10s. per ton; tallow, 2s. ditto, pressed, 2s. 10s. per ditto; tallow, 2s. to 2s. 12s. 10s. per ditto; grass seed, 10s. to 12s.; chaff, 1s. per three-bushel bag.

Flour, (first quality), 4s. 1s. to 4s. 1s. per ton; ditto, (second ditto), 4s. 1s. to 4s. 1s. per ton; bran, 1s. 4d. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 6d. ditto.

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when re-lending the casks, one of which was left by the run from the tackle, and broken to pieces, and another allowed to go overboard. We would suggest to the ship master, different behaviour; it would be wisdom on his part, having got his hand into the lion's mouth, to fiddle the animal's throat, till he can withdraw it without needless laceration. Mr. Darch has treated him with a lenity he would have experienced from few gentlemen in authority—and that lenity, deserves at least to be returned. We would further tell this ship master, that the inhabitants of the place are not insensible of the injury he has done them, by the contraband trade he is an agent in, however innocently he may have been mixed up in it, and that to him may be attributed the future non-allowance of vessels with merchandise to land alongside private wharfs, and the creation of an army of Custom-house officers, who will be quartered on all vessels trading from and to the port.—*Corwall Chronicle*, April 15.

**HOBART TOWN CHORAL SOCIETY.**—We are happy to hear of the establishment of a Society under the above title, for the purpose of concentrating in one focus all the available vocal and instrumental talent of the town, for the practice of sacred music. The members are of two classes, performers and non-performers; the subscription of the former one guinea, of the latter two guineas per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. The society already includes most of the professional musicians, and a large number of amateurs. We understand that it is the intention to give periodical public performances, and also monthly private soirees, to the latter of which subscribers only will be admitted. The oratorio of the Creation, which is now in rehearsal, will be the first effort of the society.—*Hobart Town Advertiser*.

THE *John Renwick* has been at Mr. Judah Solomon has presented the Hebrew Congregation here with that fine piece of land adjoining Temple House, in Argyle-street, for the erection of a Synagogue. Upwards of £100 is, we believe, already subscribed towards the erection of the building.—*Hobart Town Advertiser*.

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the constitution of England has been put in jeopardy, and that the right to appoint prelates in foreign countries who are supposed to have the charge of all the faithful, those not under their charge being designated as heretics. The power of the Pope, as a sovereign, is now sought, but he is of late making the most persevering efforts to assert that religious supremacy under which nations once groined and tottered. The beginning of every encroachment of this nature should be watched and resisted. They may be spoken of as insidious, but of little real consequence, but the assumption of power, the assumed prerogatives of the Roman Pontiff, even if there is no power to support them, render them matters of more importance than should be otherwise attached to them. The page of history shows us the insults offered to kingdoms through their rulers, when there was power sufficient to enforce such pretensions. We neither should nor would in-terfere with the priesthood of any other denomination as far as their religion is concerned, but when they step beyond that, and assume superiority over others than their own, we would do as our fathers did before us, and prevent the revival of that most odious slavery which bound the destinies of thought to the will of a mere man.—*Hobart Town Advertiser*.

## NEW ZEALAND EXTRACTS.

### GREAT BARRIER.

(From the *Auckland Times*)  
CAPTAIN NAGLE and his friends have furnished us with information respecting the progress of the Copper Mines at the Barrier, and we are happy to say that their all-true facts far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the public. The mine is a rich one, of a quality unparalleled in the richest mines in Cornwall. The harbour itself affords conveniences and advantages to the shipping interest which hitherto have not been sufficiently known, but which are now beginning to be appreciated. It is shown by the following list of vessels which have called at the Barrier, that the great Barrier, from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, in the present year: Jan. 2, schooner *Three Bells*, and cutter belonging to H. M. S. *Tortoise*; Jan. 6, brig *Tryphena*, from Sydney, with a cargo of cattle and sheep; Jan. 14, brig *Tryphena*, from Port Jackson; Jan. 20, schooner *Albatross*, from Sydney; Jan. 23, schooner *Rory O'More*, and *Chapman*.

February 1, *Tryphena*, from Auckland and Coromandel harbour; Feb. 3, brig *Luna*, from the Bay of Islands; Feb. 3, *Rory O'More*, from Auckland; Feb. 12, schooner *Maria*; Feb. 23, H.M.S. *Tortoise*, from Sydney; Feb. 23, schooner *Chapman*, from the Bay of Islands; Feb. 23, schooner *Olea*, from Miner's Bay, with copper ore; Feb. 24, *Rory O'More*, from Coromandel; Feb. 24, *Maria*, from the Bay of Islands; Feb. 25, *Olea*, from Miner's Bay, with copper ore; Feb. 25, H.M. Col. brig *Victoria*, from Auckland; March 10, *Rory O'More*, from the Bay of Islands; March 13, *Rory O'More*, with copper; March 13, *Chapman*, from Tauranga; March 19, *Tortoise* launch, and *Rory O'More*, from Miner's Bay, with copper ore.

## POLICE OFFICE.

### MONDAY, MARCH 6.

#### ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

PRESENT—J. Johnson, Esq., M.D.; J. Coates, Esq., and G. Cooper, Esq.  
Theophilus Heale, Esq. (of the firm of Heale, Sinclair, and Co.) appeared to answer the following information, preferred by S. M. D. Martin, M.D. to wit:—Be it remembered, that on the 3rd day of March, 1843, commencing before Mr. Pelton Mathew, Esq. Chief Police Magistrate of the district sitting at Auckland, and given me to understand, that Theophilus Heale hath been guilty of obstructing the public highway, commonly called Lower Queen-street, in the town of Auckland, (Signed) Pelton Mathew, C. P. M.

Dr. Martin, being sworn, deposed that a house and fence erected by Mr. Heale, within a short time back, in Lower Queen-street, encroached on the line of that street, so as to impede the public highway.

William Brown, Esq. (of the firm of Brown and Campbell) was sworn, and deposed as follows:—The said Heale deposed particularly by Dr. Martin, is an encroachment on the line of Lower Queen-street, as exhibited in the plan of the town at the first public sale of town lands. To verify my statement, I lay before the court a tracing of the plan of the town, as shown by the original plan by permission of the Surveyor-General. [I handed in.] I also produced a plan which I made from the ground itself for my own information, together with the lithographed plan purchased at the Surveyor-General's Office. [This plan was also handed to the Court.]

O'W. Ligar, Esq. (the Surveyor-General), being sworn, gave the following evidence:—I know the line of street alluded to. There has been an alteration made in the line of Queen-street, from the plan which I found in my office, on my arrival in Auckland; the alteration was made by the authority of the Governor; and I present the authority for the Court. The document was then handed to the Bench. [There is no objection if I lay before the court a tracing of the plan of the town, as shown by the original plan by permission of the Surveyor-General. [I handed in.] I also produced a plan which I made from the ground itself for my own information, together with the lithographed plan purchased at the Surveyor-General's Office. [This plan was also handed to the Court.]

In answer to questions put by Dr. Martin, the Surveyor-General said:—I am not aware that any Act of Council, or any Proclamation has been issued, authorising the change in the line of street, but I was examined before the Executive Council on the subject. I remember a correspondence between the Surveyor-General's Office, and the Colonial Secretary, regarding an alleged obstruction of the line of street, in Lower Queen-street. This correspondence occurred in consequence of an alleged deficiency in that allotment. I consider the definition of the word "street," to be that space of land bounded on the sides by

the allotments sold on each side. In the event of these being allotted sold on one side of a street only, I consider the line made by the pegs on the side opposite those allotments, to be the line of street on that side.

## THE BENCH DISMISSED THE CASE.

**THE LAND FUND.**—There is a sensible proposition in the late *Chronicle*, to the effect that in the expenditure of that part of the colonial revenue which is devoted to emigration, assistance, in respect of passage money, should be given to small capitalists, and not to labouring people. The writer calculates the expense of the public upon the subject; preparatory, it seems, to some official recommendation of such a measure to the consideration of the commissioners for emigration at home. We like the proposal much; but Mr. Glass says—First catch your city, and then proceed to dress him. Now we stand in this awkward position:—we have no land fund to spend; and we ought rather to set our wits to work to create one, than to devise the most ingenious mode of spending it. Hitherto, after the first burst of speculation, our land fund has been a mere bagatelle, and a plea of want of land, is continually descending till at last it will fall down to zero. The causes of the slow settlement of the colony are manifold. Among the most obvious are, the high upset prices, and the refusal of justice to the original settlers; a third is, the distance of New Zealand from the parent country, and the consequent expense of emigration; it is quite in the power of the Government at home to remove, by the exercise of a little wise liberality. The colonists should be expected to pay to the mother land not a direct and immediate revenue, but they will be useful in their prospective advantages. Great Britain is a large island, and a large number of the population; it is obvious that it is not, by-and-by, the land in New Zealand will sell at high prices enough, but our population must increase, roads must be made, settled Government arrangements completed, and justice done to vested rights, before that time shall come.—*Auckland Times*.

**LAND.**—At the Land Sale on Monday, of 75 lots only 5 were sold, viz.: one lot, section 5—one lot, suburban farms—and three town lots, section 13. None of these brought any advance on the upset price. Mr. Hobson bought three lots, Mr. Mitchell one, and Mr. Black one. The aggregate amount sold is a fraction over £120.—*Auckland Times*.

**FRIGATE ACCIDENT TO A NATIVE.**—A native was brought into town on Tuesday evening, from Mr. Heale's steam saw mill at Manakau, who had been thrown from his horse, under the following distressing circumstances. Wrapped in his loose coat and blanket, he was riding the saw mill, and lived entirely which ever characteristics this intelligent and interesting race, he witnessed, with great delight and astonishment, the operations of the machinery. Unfortunately, whilst attempting to take a nearer view of the evolutions of the "circular saw," and to find out whether or not it was under the leather strap (or rigger), he communicated motion from the engine to the great fly-wheel, when his hat or blanket was caught, and his left arm entangled in the machinery. The sufferer was turned round several times with frightful velocity, and his arm eventually torn, from the shoulder joint; and himself thrown violently to the ground; the arm-pit being also laid open at the same time, exposing all the nerves and blood-vessels; but, as generally occurs in cases where a member of the body is suddenly torn away, but little or no hemorrhage (or loss of blood) took place. Dr. Pelton (who had been in the country making professional visits) saw him, and humanely allowed him to be removed to his own house. As the only chance of preserving the sufferer's life, it was deemed essential that the operation of amputation at the shoulder joint should be performed; which was accordingly done by Mr. Donald Macdonald, Colonial Surgeon, assisted by Dr. Pelton, on Wednesday morning. The patient had also the small bone of his right leg broken and was otherwise severely bruised. We understand that he rallied considerably yesterday, and is doing as well as could be expected. The operation was performed by the aid of the very latest and most perfect apparatus, and the laceration of the parts.—*Auckland Chronicle*.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### "WHAT IS LONDON?"

(From the *Weekly Chronicle*.)

"THAT TO HAVE LARGE CUSTOMERS, LONDON MUST HAVE LARGE LANDLORDS."

Would that we had Colonel Thompson's wit, and not to others as it is to ourselves. What is London? "The most populous, wealthiest, and commercial City" (mark the commercial) says Mac Colloch, "of which we have any accounts in the history of mankind." The Capital of an Empire, large and richer, than that of Rome, and Alexandria, and Tyre, or Venice, or Genoa, and the most populous of the world. The Empress of a Trade, which embraces the habitable globe. The point of intercommunication between Colonies, which has taken Mr. Montgomery Martin six Volumes, of 600 pages each, to describe;—a noble River, waiting all these treasures to her feet,—its Harbour crowded with vessels from every known clime,—its shores adorned with establishments worthy of the vast extent of business to be transacted;—Wharves—Docks—Bridges—the Exchange, within half a mile of which two thousand Merchants and Brokers are said to have their Counting-houses;—Canals, and Railways, stretching their arms on every side, and literally annihilating time, and space, in order to bring into contact the seats of our domestic manufactures, and the Metropolis, through which their produce is distributed wherever customers are to be found.

But no general term can describe what London is. To comprehend her greatness we must come to details. It is in the endless variety of magnificent things that have been projected and done to accommodate upon this one spot greater facilities for trade than were possessed by Carthage, or Alexandria, or Tyre, or Venice, or Genoa, and the most populous of the world. The Empress of a Trade, which embraces the habitable globe. The point of intercommunication between Colonies, which has taken Mr. Montgomery Martin six Volumes, of 600 pages each, to describe;—a noble River, waiting all these treasures to her feet,—its Harbour crowded with vessels from every known clime,—its shores adorned with establishments worthy of the vast extent of business to be transacted;—Wharves—Docks—Bridges—the Exchange, within half a mile of which two thousand Merchants and Brokers are said to have their Counting-houses;—Canals, and Railways, stretching their arms on every side, and literally annihilating time, and space, in order to bring into contact the seats of our domestic manufactures, and the Metropolis, through which their produce is distributed wherever customers are to be found.

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